

Smith, the Texas Charge d'Affaires, in correspondence—Mr. Smith speaks of "efforts making in England for the abolition of slavery in Texas," but does not impute to the British Government any design to interfere therewith. How many people in the United States "are making efforts" to procure the repeal of the union between Great Britain and Ireland, but who have ever thought of accusing the Government of the United States as being connected with such efforts, although the President's son has been a prominent actor therein? Mr. Everett alludes to a second interview with Lord Aberdeen, and states that his lordship repeated what he had said at the former one—adding that "he should certainly think it right not to give any just cause of complaint to the United States." So much for the correctness of the information received from the "Citizen of Maryland," whose letter, although it was made the basis of most important public action, which may eventuate in proceedings of the highest national importance, and may lead to consequences most fearful to contemplate, cannot now be found; "there are no documents in possession of the Department of State, which enables the present Secretary to ascertain the name of the writer," and the present Secretary "presumes that the letter referred to, being 'private,' is amongst 'the private papers of the late Mr. Upshur!'" We wish to treat the whole subject respectfully, and therefore will not trust ourselves to say anything further about it, excepting that, if any individual was to act in his private concerns as it seems to be the practice of high functionaries of the Government to do with respect to matters of State, his neighbors would be at a loss to determine whether he was most knave or fool.

Mr. Upshur's communication to Mr. Thompson, in Mexico, dated 18th November, 1843, and that to Mr. Murphy, in Texas, dated 21st of the same month, altogether relate to the presumed views and movements of England in relation to domestic slavery in Texas—these have been already discussed, and proved by the repeated declarations of Lord Aberdeen, and the testimony of Mr. Smith, to be without foundation.

Mr. Upshur writes to Mr. Murphy, under date January 16, 1844. He states that in his opinion, "the people of Texas wish for the annexation of that country to the United States;" that he has the most unequivocal proofs, in a variety of forms, that they are almost unanimous in favor of that measure, but that "the Government, at least in the Executive branch of it, entertains different views;" this he attributes "to a misconception of the question, so far as this Government (the United States) is concerned." Why what misconception could there be? The United States makes a proposition to the Texan Government for the annexation of that country to the United States: this annexation, Mr. Upshur learns ("orally," it afterwards appears,) from the Texan Charge, had been, for the present, declined. Mr. Upshur supposes that if the question of annexation could be carried through Congress, that it would be acceded to by the Government of Texas—that so long as that is doubtful, the Government of Texas will be disinclined to hazard the friendship of other powers, and particularly of England, by an appeal to the United States, which might be unsuccessful." Mr. Upshur says that he has only "very recently felt authorized to give such assurances as he can now give, calculated to influence the policy of Texas upon this point. He says the proposition heretofore made by Texas for admission into the Union, was rejected, because the question was not understood in this country at that time." But that even "then, it was regarded as a question of time, more than anything else. That 'a majority of the people of this country have always considered the annexation of Texas to their territory as an event that must happen, sooner or later.' He seems to suppose that now is the accepted time, and thinking that Texas might feel some reluctance to renew a proposition which had once been rejected, he has invited her, through her Charge at Washington, to enter into negotiations upon the subject. The President, Mr. Upshur says, was silent, in his annual message, on the subject of the annexation of Texas, because he thought it best to wait "until he could present the actual treaty of annexation;" he adds, "measures have been taken to ascertain the opinions and views of senators upon the subject, and it is found that a clear constitutional majority of two-thirds are in favor of the measure. This I learn from sources which do not leave the matter doubtful." And yet he says, "on this point I cannot of course speak with absolute certainty!" Why, if the President was favorable to the measure, and there was no doubt but that two thirds of the Senate were also favorable, what was wanting to give absolute certainty? He says the "South always was in favor of it, and that now, the North, to a great extent, was anxious for it, and that every day increases the popularity of the measure among those who originally opposed it." He concludes this paragraph by saying that, in his opinion, there is not the slightest doubt of the ratification of a treaty of annexation, should Texas agree to make one." Thus, it appears, according to the opinion of a Secretary of State, that there is no "absolute certainty" of an event occurring, of which there does not exist the slightest doubt!" And this is diplomacy!! Many sage reflections occur in this despatch, such as "Friendship between nations is never disinterested," "The lamb can make no contract with the wolf which will protect him from being devoured," &c. &c. Texas is warned against refusing this offered annexation, and making commercial or other treaties with England; these treaties will lead to concessions to England; British manufactures will be thrown into Texas, for the purpose of being smuggled into the United States; this would lead to measures of redress on the part of the people of the United States. That Government could control the commerce of the Red river, and thus injure the commerce and the agriculture of Texas. "It is not to be supposed that we should feel any hesitation on this subject, if Texas shall reject our overtures, and throw herself into the arms of England. Instead of being, as we ought to be, the closest friends, it is inevitable that we shall become the bitterest foes."

This is a most curious way of reasoning with a country which we admit to be "independent." What is it but saying to her, "We wish you to annex your territory to ours, and to become part of us. You are independent, and of course can do as you please; but if you reject our overtures, and make any alliance with England, we shall have no hesitation in doing all the injury in our power to your commerce and your agriculture, and we can do more to injure them, in time of peace, than all the other countries of the world combined, and we shall become your bitterest foes." Then Texas is threatened with being deluged "with emigrants from Europe. Are emigrants from Europe to be kept out of Texas if

she becomes part and parcel of the United States? or will the condition of Texas be less inviting to European emigrants when she is annexed to the United States than it is at present? These emigrants will, if Texas remains independent, bring with them European feelings and European opinions. If this observation means any thing, it is that if Texas becomes part of the United States, and emigration from Europe is admitted, the emigrants will then leave their European feelings and opinions behind them! But these European emigrants will, as soon as they have sufficient strength, "destroy that great domestic institution upon which so much of the prosperity of our Southern country depends." Now, upon this point only a few words are necessary. So long as it is the interest of the inhabitants of Texas to retain slavery as part of their institutions they will retain it, and no longer; and, as an independent nation, she has a right to act as she feels best for her interests. All these things are to lead to war between Texas and the United States. "England will be a party to it from necessity" (query, what necessity?) "The other great powers of the world will not be idle spectators. The peace of the civilized world, the stability of long established institutions, and the destinies of millions, both in Europe and America, hang upon the decision which Texas shall now pronounce." All this is to be impressed by Mr. Murphy upon President Houston; he (Mr. Houston) is told that a great responsibility rests upon him; that the accomplishing the point at issue "would do more for the happiness of mankind than has been effected by any political movement within the last half century." How can the President of Texas hesitate about agreeing to the plan of annexation, particularly when, as Mr. Upshur states, he, "President Houston, himself, has received the information that a clear constitutional majority of two-thirds of the Senate are in favor of annexation, from sources which will command his respect." A few days will determine what respect this information was entitled to; true or false, however, it has, ere this, had its operation upon the minds of the President and Government of Texas. MARSHALL.

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.
WASHINGTON.
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1844.

The speech of the Hon. Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the resolutions of Mr. McDuffie to reduce the present Tariff, and in answer to Messrs. Benton, Woodbury, and McDuffie, is now in press at this office; 32 pages octavo—price \$2 25 per hundred.

A WORD TO THE WHIGS.
It is now apparent that the Locofocos have made up their minds to unite upon Mr. Polk, and make a desperate effort to recover the power they have lost, and we therefore take occasion to warn the Whigs of the Union against being lulled into security or supineness by the supposition that Mr. Polk is a mere man of straw.

Mr. Calhoun truly characterized the party to which he afterwards reattached himself, when he said that it was "held together by the cohesive power of plunder." Such is the bond that ever has and ever will unite it. The intensity of their love of power and "the spoils," is such, that, quarrel as they may among themselves for these, when the contest comes on between them and the Whigs, no matter who their leader may be, or what eminent men may have been sacrificed by him and his immediate friends to clear his way to the post of leadership, once there, they unite as cordially as if he were the rightful heir, and there had been no division or diversity of opinion in regard to the succession. In monarchical countries, it matters not whether a wise man or a fool, a military chieftain or a man devoid of military knowledge, fills the throne, the people are equally loyal and submissive; and thus it is with the Locofocos, or, if they prefer to be so styled, the Democracy, of this country. Let any man be nominated—statesman, honest man, knave, or fool—whether by fair means or foul, is all one to them, and he is, for the time being, the embodiment of their party; as the King or Queen is, in a monarchical Government, the embodiment of the sovereignty, and the object of the love and devotion of good and loyal subjects.

The nomination of James K. Polk as a candidate for President of the United States, was received with a laugh of derision throughout the United States, even by the party by whom he was nominated. So incredulous, indeed, were the sensible men of the party in the interior, that upon first hearing its announcement, they declared it a hoax—"a Whig lie;" they did not believe it possible the Convention could have been so regardless of the great interests of the country, and of the dignity of the station, as to nominate so insignificant a man—one of whom many of them had never heard at all, and others only as the twice-defeated candidate for Governor in his own

State, where the office of Governor is one of so little power and consequence, that few prominent men in the State can be induced to accept a nomination for it.

But notwithstanding the manner in which the nomination was received, and the very low estimation in which Mr. Polk was held by the great mass of the party, the word has gone forth, that it is a most glorious nomination; that Mr. Polk is a very great man, and a very eminent man, the greatest in the ranks of the Democracy—that he has claims superior to those of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Cass, Mr. Buchanan, Colonel Johnson, Commodore Stewart, or, last and least, General Towson—though never before thought of; that Providence itself guided and directed the choice, and that upon him the party must unite as a man. This order of the leaders to the rank and file will be obeyed, except by those who have sufficient independence to think and act for themselves, and who see in this union upon Mr. Polk, two objects; namely, TO WIN THE SPOILS, AND TO BREAK DOWN THE PROTECTIVE POLICY. We, therefore, repeat to the Whigs of the Union the language used to us a few days ago by a prominent free trade man—"It is not Mr. Polk that you have to beat, but the Locofoco party."

At the South Mr. Polk will be urged upon the people as the anti-tariff candidate, while at the North his free trade doctrines, and his hostility to that policy which fosters and protects American industry and enterprise, will be kept out of view as much as possible, and plastered over by the assertion that he is in favor of the compromise act. If put to the test, however, it will be found that he is not in favor of the compromise act even, because he is not in favor of home valuation and cash duties provided for by that act, and which make it a protective act.

The real issue presented to the American people in the approaching Presidential election is, whether the tariff of '42, which has restored prosperity to the country, shall be preserved, or whether it shall be repealed. The Texas question has been thrown in to divert the minds and attention of the people from this issue; but we think they have too much sagacity in regard to their own interests to be drawn off from the great questions they have to decide.

If any evidence were wanting to prove that the Whig party are in favor of fostering and encouraging American labor, and that the Locofocos are opposed to the policy which does that, the votes in the House of Representatives upon Mr. McKay's bill to repeal (or, which is the same thing, alter and amend,) the tariff act of 1842, is sufficient to set the matter at rest. Not a Whig, Northern or Southern, voted for that bill, while almost the entire Locofoco party—all except twenty-eight—voted for it.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT—ANNEXATION.

The annexation epidemic has been less contagious even at the South than was expected, and most of the numerous "cases" which occurred when the malady first broke out, have recovered. The only instances in which the disease has proved fatal, have been those in which there existed a bad state of the system, caused by the possession of Texas lands or scrip—or what amounts to the same thing, a wish to retain or obtain office, a state of the faculties which generates a spirit of acquiescence in the views of the President.

In all other cases, where the symptoms of Texas fever have been exhibited, little difficulty has been experienced in their removal. A few grains of reason and reflection, have in general been sufficient to restore the patient to health.

Dropping the metaphor, we merely "take pen in hand," on the present occasion to say, that from all parts of the Southern country the most gratifying indications are given of aversion to the treasonable plot of John Tyler and John C. Calhoun. The grovelling motives, and the disgraceful means, as they have been step by step developed, have excited a universal sentiment of disgust and abhorrence among the patriotic and reflecting part of the people.

We hear repeated and continual accounts from Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Louisiana—States, it would be thought, which would go for the measure, if any would, from their position—we hear daily from those parts of the country, that the people cannot be dragged into the support of a measure, subversive of the honor and peace of the country. The most amusing accounts are given of the deplorable failure of the demagogues and land jobbers who have attempted to move the people upon the subject. They have in general been suffered to meet and resolve to their heart's content, without the intrusion of any body upon their deliberations; or else they have been grinned out of countenance by the boys. The Whigs universally oppose immediate annexation; and we are gratified to be able to add, that the more respectable and conservative portion of the Locofocos unite with them.

In Virginia the "immediatists" have in vain endeavored to make a party, but to no purpose. The sober sense of the Old Dominion cannot be seduced into the support of a measure so derogatory to her fair fame.

The New Haven annual city election took place on Monday last. There was no opposition to the Whig ticket.

An election for charter officers of Norwich, Ct., came off on Monday last, and resulted in the election of the entire Whig ticket, Gurdon Chapman, mayor, by a majority of more than two to one.

BRYANT AND JEFFERSON.

The lines written upon Jefferson, and read by Mr. Payton in his speech as Mr. Wm. C. Bryant's, were unjustly attributed by Mr. Henley to Mr. J. Q. Adams. That gentleman did not write them. We venture to say he never entertained the feeling they express towards Mr. Jefferson, much less did he ever give vent to it in such a manner. A charge of that kind, coming from such a quarter, we presume he had too much self respect to notice, and therefore paid no attention to it.

MAINE.—A State Convention of the Whigs of Maine has been called to meet at Augusta on Wednesday, the 26th instant, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and two candidates for Electors at large of President and Vice President; and adopt such measures as the interests of the party may demand, preparatory to entering the Presidential campaign. A Mass Meeting of the Whigs of Maine is to be held the same day and at the same place, for the purpose of responding to the State and National nominations.

We learn from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette that another trial of Capt. Loper's improved propeller was made on Wednesday afternoon, which proved very successful. The steamboat Ericsson, to which the propeller was applied, notwithstanding her "trim" was decidedly unfavorable, ran a mile in five minutes and twenty-seven seconds.

Accounts from the Great Bahama to the 27th ult. state that the inhabitants were in a state of starvation in consequence of the great drought. There had been no rain for seven months, and the crops were entirely cut off.

The Cumberland (Md.) Civilian of Thursday says, "the wheat fields of the surrounding country, we learn, never presented a more promising appearance at this season of the year than they do at this time. And the corn bids fair to be all the farmer could wish for."

The editor of the Boston Journal has seen a letter from Father Matthew, the great temperance advocate, which confirms the statement that he declines visiting America this season.

Mr. R. M. CLAYTON, the aeronaut, started from Cincinnati in his balloon on Saturday morning last, at six o'clock, without giving any notice to the citizens, on an experimental trip. Mr. C. intended to extend his aerial journey as far as practicable.

The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer of the 29th of last month, says: "The Democrats ought not to have expected that the Whigs would be drawn from their candidate, or turned from their principles, to go in search of any such potato-patch as Texas. The Whigs want it distinctly understood, that they will not jeopardize the success of HENRY CLAY to advance the pecuniary interests of any set of speculators, either in this country or elsewhere."

[From the Boston Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.]
BOSTON, June 2, 1844.

The news of Silas Wright's refusal to play second fiddle to "Squire Polk," or in any way to share the defeat to which the "Democratic" Convention have so harmoniously devoted the latter, was not a little mortifying to the Locos here. It was salt on a fresh sore. Already dissatisfied with the ticket which the Convention had been driven to adopt, nothing rendered it at all tolerable but Mr. Wright's name. Whatever might be Polk's deficiencies, Wright, at least, was a man of some talents. But when he, smothering his indignation at the insult offered him by the Convention, politely declined to be considered a candidate, the disgust felt for the ticket by the Locos in Boston was too great for concealment. The Bay State Democrat hailed in the mammoth flag which it had extended across the street, with the names of Polk and Wright upon it, and with a very ill grace, substituted the inscription Polk and Dallas. Poor Dallas! I am sorry for him. He is a portly, good-looking man, and (though he did act a little mean when he was here on his way to Russia, in living on shipboard to save sending any part of his outfit at a hotel,) a harmless, well-intentioned creature enough.

I have been amused at a soliloquy which I am told was made by one of those specimens of "humanized drift-wood"—genus, loafer—who may always be found hanging around the stews and doggeries of Locofocoism:

"Polk and Dallas, is it!" said he. "Well, I'm agreeable,—Polk and Dallas be it. It sounds like Pork and Dowlas. Pork is a very good thing, when it don't require a crowner's 'quest to certify as to what it died on, and dowlas veers better, and don't make the paper mills look so hungry at a feller as these here patent ventilators o' mine does! If they calls Polk poks, I don't mind. Poke-berry bitters aint slow! The Whigs had their hard cider, and we'll have our Poke-berry bitters. I'll got the Polk for the sake o' the rum, any day. I like Polk, 'cause he don't represent the aristocracy of genus. Folks here is always crying out agin the aristocracy of wealth, but they never says nothin' agin the aristocracy o' genus. That's why I'm kept down, but taint goin to be so no more. Human progress can't stand it. Everything had ought to be represented here, 'cause it's a free country. I voted for Jackson to represent military genus—Van Buren was elected 'cause he was a cunnin' genus—Harrison got in for his honest genus—and they're tryin' to get in Clay for his patriotic genus—but we'll got now for Polk, 'cause he's the genus of mediocrity. Them's um! Them's the candidates for wittellin' sullars, and all sitch! I'll got down, and git a drink of old white-eye, for that idee. Hurra for Polk and Dallas!"

We hear odd stories of Western delegations that came round by New York on their way to Baltimore, stopped at Kinderhook to display their loyalty and enjoy the good things of life, professing the most unbounded attachment to Mr. Van Buren, and then walked off to Baltimore and went dead against him!—N. Y. Tribune.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. Longstreet presented the following Declaration which was read by the Secretary.
The Delegates of the Conference in the Slaveholding States take leave to declare to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that the continued agitation of the subject of Slavery and Abolition in a portion of the Church; the frequent action on that subject in the General Conference; and, especially the extra-judicial proceedings against Bishop Andrews, which resulted, on Saturday last, in the virtual suspension of him from his office as Superintendent, must produce a state of things in the South, which renders a continuance of the jurisdiction of this General Conference over those Conferences, inconsistent with the success of the Ministry in the Slaveholding States.

Signed by the delegates from Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Holston, Georgia, North Carolina, Illinois, Memphis, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, Alabama, Tennessee, and South Carolina Conferences.

Dr. Elliott moved a reference of this paper to a Committee of Nine.

Mr. Sanford, of New York, had some objection to such a reference. The paper contained an allegation that the action of the Conference in the case of Bishop Andrews was extra-judicial. This allegation was untrue, and an insult to which this body should not yield.

Mr. Longstreet replied to Mr. Sanford, explaining the grounds on which the signers of the paper had used the term "extra-judicial," and disclaiming any intention to insult the Conference. The day of insult had gone by, and the South now, in the calmness of desperation, threw out the olive branch of peace.

Dr. Olin did not know that the Conference could consistently, or with a proper sense of self-respect, explain its resolution in the case of Bishop Andrews. Every form of words, with the exception of strictly legal phrases, the meaning of which had been settled by usage, was liable to be differently understood by different persons. He was willing, however, to give his own opinion of the meaning of the resolution, and if the Conference were disposed to take action in the premises, he thought it should speak in something like the following words: "That this conference does not regard its action in the case of Bishop Andrews as either judicial or primitive, but wholly as a prudential regulation for the security and well-being of the Church; that after having made a declaration of what, in their deliberate judgment, the peace and safety of the Church require, it is not necessary nor proper for this Conference to express any opinion as to the respect that may justly belong to its resolution in the premises."

Dr. Elliott offered a few remarks in favor of his motion, and was followed by Messrs. Early, Dow, Slicer, Collins, and J. T. Peck, each of whom spoke very briefly, when

Mr. Cooper moved the previous question, which was ordered and the motion to refer the document prevailed.

The Chair subsequently announced the following gentlemen to constitute the Committee thus ordered: Messrs. Paine, Fillmore, Akers, Bangs, Crowder, Sargent, Winans, Hamline, J. Porter. Mr. McFerrin, of Tenn. introduced a resolution to instruct the Committee to whom had been referred the paper signed by the Southern delegates, which led to some discussion, but which was finally adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee appointed to take into consideration the communication of the Delegates from the Southern Conferences, be instructed, provided they cannot, in their judgment, devise a plan for an amicable adjustment of the difficulties now existing in this Church on the subject of Slavery, to devise, if possible, a constitutional plan for a mutual and friendly division of the Church.
Adjourned.

LATER FROM LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO. The brig Selim, Capt. Dunham, arrived last night, from Laguayra 13th ult., and Porto Cabello 23d. We receive by her the following intelligence:—The rainy season had set in, and it had rained incessantly for three months. The roads through the mountains were consequently rendered impassable, and no produce could be brought to market. Coffee was scarce, as none had been brought to Laguayra. Business was dull, and the markets glutted with American produce. The export duties were taken off of coffee. Flour would not pay freight.
A military guard had been stationed at Caracas on account of the coming elections, as some insurrectionary movements were anticipated. The Roads from Porto Cabello to Valencia, and from Laguayra to Caracas, were entirely stopped by the rains. The rainy season had commenced six weeks sooner than it had been known before for many years. Coffee and hides were very much damaged by the rains! The Quarantine which had been on for eight months at Laguayra was taken off just before the S. sailed.—N. Y. Tribune of 5th inst.

A new steamer, constructed on the Ericsson plan, has just been completed in Philadelphia, for the carrying trade between that city and Richmond, via the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

A somnambulist named Michael Bordon was drowned at New Orleans on the night of the 29th ultimo, by falling from a steamboat while walking in his sleep.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—This medicine stands unrivalled (based as it is, on its own intrinsic merits) for the removal and radical cure of those diseases to which it is peculiarly adapted. Being entirely vegetable, and composed of the choicest selection of ingredients, which act in consonance with the laws that govern the animal economy, the system is enabled to throw off disease, take on a healthy action, and the powers of nature resume their natural functions. Thousands can, and have, testified to its efficiency in removing various chronic constitutional diseases, originating in an unhealthy or depraved state of the blood and other fluids, scrofula or enlargement of the glands, rheumatism and lumbago, salt rheum, ring worm, barber's itch, eczema, and other similar affections, are safely and effectually cured by its use.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton st., New York.

Agents for Washington city:—ROBERT FARNHAM, Bookseller, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 11th street, and R. S. PATTERSON, Druggist, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 9th street.
Price \$1 per bottle; 6 bottles for \$5.

BEDFORD AND CONGRESS WATER.—BEDFORD Water in barrels and half barrels, and Congress Water in quart and pint bottles, this day received direct from the respective springs at GILMAN'S.
may 20— (Late Todd's) Drug Store.